

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27-297

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1970

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## Marxist Flees in Syria Coup

### Jordan War Foe Seizes Power

BEIRUT, Oct. 19 (AP).—Maj. Salah Jadid, Marxist leader of the ruling Ba'ath Party, was reported today to have fled Syria in the midst of a power struggle with Defense Minister Hafez Assad.

Arab diplomatic sources here in Amman said that the 39-year-old Gen. Jadid escaped to a neighboring Arab country. One Arab newspaper suggested he fled to Jordan.

Gen. Jadid's reported escape followed an unannounced coup d'état. Air Force Gen. Assad, a coup leader, forced Nouruddin al-Atassi to resign his post as president and name him as prime minister.

The diplomats report that Gen. Assad has put Syria under military control, paralyzing the Ba'ath Party government.

He has closed down the Damascus headquarters of the Ba'athist-supported guerrilla organization and asked the central committee of the Palestine resistance movement to suspend Salim's membership, say the diplomats.

Salim's guerrillas returning to Syria from Jordan are being detained at the border and shipped to detention in northern Syria, according to reliable sources in Amman.

### 2 Arrests Reported

Three leading Marxists in the Ba'ath Party command have been placed under house arrest. They are a former premier, Hussein Zayuni; former foreign minister Ibrahim Mahkous; and former interior minister Mohamed al-Ashawi.

Gen. Jadid's Marxist wing of the Ba'ath Party is reported to have been purged from the Syrian Army after a similar power struggle in 1966. Nine have been serving with the 9th brigade.

Although Gen. Assad's power seemed as a result of the 1966 purge, the Marxists continued to maintain the party's 16-man command.

Gen. Assad could count on support from only two members of the command, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlass, deputy defense minister and chief of the general staff, and Economy Minister Abdallah Khaddam.

Gen. Assad, like Gen. Jadid, belongs to the Alawite minority and is thus constitutionally barred from becoming president.

Arab diplomats report Gen. Assad used agents of his own intelligence service to round up his opponents. He apparently made his move after uncovering a plot, masterminded by Gen. Jadid, to oust him.

### Jordan Role Cited

The "kid glove" coup is believed to have been precipitated by the Syrian move into Jordan during the month's fighting there.

Gen. Assad is known to have been in Amman for several days before the coup. It was pointed out that had Syrian forces succeeded in advancing deep into Jordan they would have been in a position to launch a flank attack from Amman.

### Battles Flare For Third Day In N. Jordan

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Fighting for the third straight day in northern Jordan and in the border area between Syria and Jordan, Syrian forces were reported today to have been repulsed in an effort to control an increasing number of clashes.

Amman was tense after two fighting incidents yesterday which paralyzed the city last night. But by mid-afternoon there were no reports of gun battles reaching Amman from the border.

Reports reaching Amman from the border today were that the fighting had no details, but it seemed the fighting was an extension of efforts by the Syrian government to clear the area of Syrian troops and drive them across the border.

### Limited Incidents

here were battles in the area today and yesterday. Reports of the village of al-Mughayer to the army. Official Amman sources described the operations as limited incidents and said they were not influencing the situation in the area.

However, political sources in Amman noted that the fighting had gone on for three consecutive days since the end of the civil war and that followed by a few days of "limited" fighting.



VISITORS FROM SPACE—Astronaut Edwin Aldrin (left), the second man on the moon, accompanying cosmonauts Andrian Nikolayev (center) and Vitali Sevastyanov on a tour of the Aviation and Space Museum at Washington's Smithsonian Institution.

## 2 Cosmonauts in U.S. for Goodwill Tour

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Andrian G. Nikolayev and flight engineer Vitali L. Sevastyanov, Soviet cosmonauts who hold the endurance record of 18 days in space, arrived by plane here last night for a ten-day U.S. goodwill tour.

The Russians were met by American astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin.

Gen. Nikolayev, 41, and Mr. Sevastyanov, 35, made their endurance flight last June in Soyuz-9.

The Russians will visit several space facilities, and in Houston they will meet more American astronauts and tour the city. On Oct. 22 each cosmonaut is scheduled to give a 30-minute talk before the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics in Houston.

### Nearly Impossible to Root Out

30,000 Communist Agents In Saigon Regime, CIA Says

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Central Intelligence Agency has told President Nixon that the Vietnamese Communists have infiltrated more than 30,000 agents into the South Vietnamese government in an apparatus that has been virtually impossible to destroy.

Because of this, the CIA reported, as U.S. troop withdrawals proceed, a resurgence of Communist strength in South Vietnam can be expected.

The report said that the secret Communist agents had included an aide to President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam, a former province chief, and high officials of the police and of military intelligence.

In all, the CIA gave Mr. Nixon a gloomy assessment of the ability of the South Vietnamese government to survive without the continued presence of a large American military force.

While the study is not addressed specifically to the question of the President's war policy, officials of the U.S. government who have read it say that it does raise questions about a key aspect of this policy—Vietnamization, the gradual withdrawal of American troops with the South Vietnamese being given the main burden of defending themselves.

High White House officials confirmed the existence of the report. They contended, however, that it exaggerated the extent of infiltration.

### A Gloomy Assessment

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### Lindsay, 'Still a Republican,' Backs Goldberg Over Rockefeller

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (WP).—Mayor John V. Lindsay, reaffirming his intention to remain a Republican, today turned his back on that party and endorsed Democrat Arthur J. Goldberg in his bid to unseat Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

In a carefully-worded statement read to a press conference crowded with Democratic notables and mayoral aides, Mr. Lindsay said he backs Mr. Goldberg and his running mate, State Sen. Basil Patterson, "because they have expressed the strongest commitment to the battle for urban progress."

In accepting the endorsement, Mr. Goldberg, who was visibly moved, called Mayor Lindsay "a man of principle and dedication to the people" who is performing an act of political courage.

Both men steadfastly refused to expand on their prepared remarks, despite persistent questioning from newsmen. In his statement, Mayor Lindsay said, "The dominant forces in Albany have been anchored to the past."

They have resisted change every step of the way. Now they must yield to new leadership more responsive to local governments.

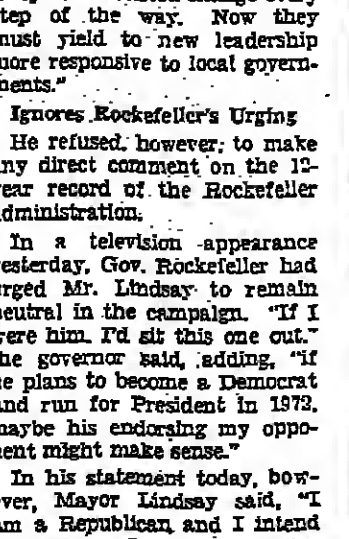
Ignoring Rockefeller's urging, he refused, however, to make any direct comment on the 12-year record of the Rockefeller administration.

In a television appearance yesterday, Gov. Rockefeller had urged Mr. Lindsay to remain neutral in the campaign. "If I were him, I'd sit this one out," the governor said, adding, "if he plans to become a Democrat and run for President in 1972, maybe his endorsing my opponent might make sense."

In his statement today, however, Mayor Lindsay said, "I am a Republican and I intend to remain a Republican. I am supporting two Republicans for statewide office, Sen. (Charles) Goodell and State Atty. Gen. (Louis J.) Lefkowitz. But my endorsements of them, like my



Mayor John V. Lindsay



Arthur Goldberg

## A Compact Is Seen on Cuba Port

### Russians Consent To No Sub Gear

By Hedrick Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The United States and the Soviet Union are understood to have reached a secret understanding that the Russians would remove equipment for a base to serve missile-carrying submarines at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

White House and State Department spokesmen refused to comment on reports to that effect. But it was reliably reported that the departure of two Soviet ships, a tug and a submarine tender, from Cienfuegos harbor on Oct. 10 was a signal that the Russians had begun to implement the understanding.

Details of the arrangement, still officially undisclosed, were reportedly worked out in secret diplomatic contacts in Washington and Moscow in late September and early October after the White House issued a stern warning that Moscow must abide by former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's pledge to keep offensive missile weaponry out of Cuba.

### Not Raised With Gromyko

Secretary of State William P. Rogers said at a news conference on Oct. 9 that he would communicate Washington's worries that the Russians might be building a submarine base at Cienfuegos when he met with Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. But American officials said the matter was not brought up in their talks last Friday night and probably would not come up when they meet again.

The reason, it was said, was that Moscow and Washington had already exchanged public as well as private signals to confirm the secret understanding.

The point of concern, underscored by the White House on Sept. 25, was the presence of four Soviet vessels—a tug, a submarine tender and two barges for servicing nuclear-armed submarines—in Cienfuegos harbor, along with the construction of barracks on shore.

The first public indication that the dispute was easing came last Tuesday, when Tass issued a statement saying the American charges about a submarine base were "a concoction."

The news agency went on to add, significantly: "The Soviet Union has not built and is not building its own military base on Cuba and is not doing anything that would contradict the understanding between the governments of the U.S.S.R. and the United States."

Some American officials were concerned that the two vessels stopped in Mariel, a harbor west of Havana, and that the two barges, considered by some specialists as the most worrisome element in the Soviet build-up, were still in Cienfuegos as of yesterday.

But White House sources said they considered the situation still as positive as on Oct. 13 when the Defense Department disclosed the departure of two Soviet vessels from Cienfuegos.

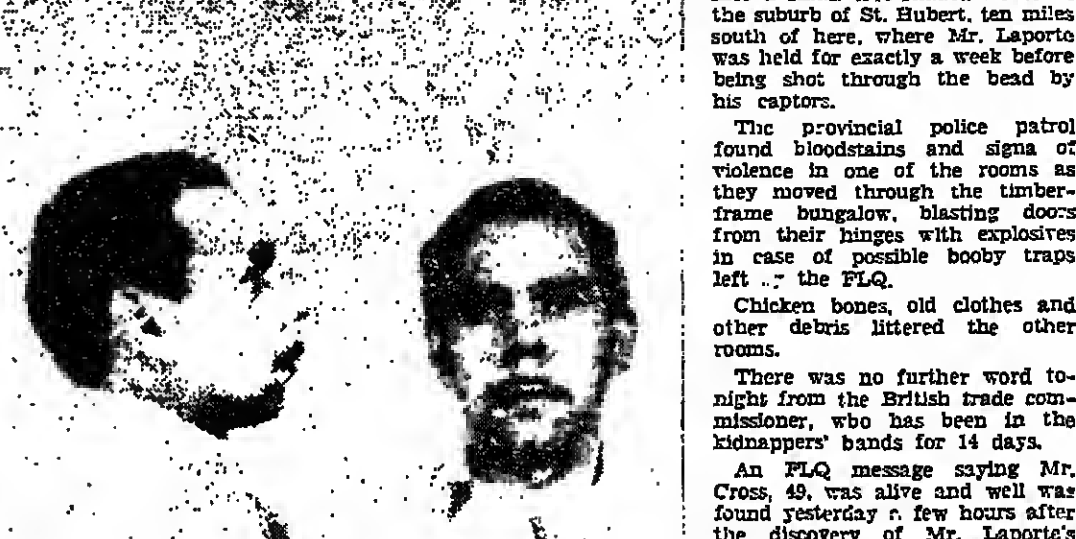
## Canadian Police Hunt Two in Kidnap-Killing

### 323 Seized In Massive Investigation



Portrait of Pierre Laporte.

### WANTED—The Quebec Provincial Police has issued an all-points bulletin for Paul Rose (top) and Marc Carbonneau, who are being sought in connection with the abduction of Pierre Laporte and James R. Cross.



Portrait of Paul Rose.

### Wanted in Talk

The authorities have stated that they are still prepared to negotiate with Mr. Cross's kidnappers despite the killing of the Quebec minister.

Police have issued warrants for the arrest of Paul Rose, 37, and schoolteacher Marc Carbonneau, 27. All roads leading into and out of Montreal were sealed last night following reports that the two men had been seen in the area driving a cream-colored Ford registered in the Province of Ontario.

Police and Mounties stopped cars at random within the city to check the identity of passengers. They were paying special attention to traffic moving south toward the U.S., where the search is also underway.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau flew into this stunned and saddened city from Ottawa yesterday for urgent talks with Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa about Mr. Laporte's murder.

Mr. Trudeau warned last night that the terrorists might strike again.

Mr. Trudeau told the nation on television, "We must expect that these vicious men may attempt again to shake our will in the days ahead. I speak for all of you when I say: We will not be shaken."

### 1,000 Gather

Mr. Nixon stepped from his limousine in the Oval where students were lounging between classes. He walked across the lawn and began shaking hands.

In five minutes 1,000 young men and women gathered round the President, some laughing and cheering, some shouting obscenities and anti-war slogans.

A youth in a white T-shirt approached the President and offered him his draft card, saying he did not want to die in Vietnam.

"I'm winding down the war, boy," Mr. Nixon rejoined. He recited his recent and projected troop withdrawals and told the unburdened young man, "You watch us, boy."

A small group on the edge of the crowd struck up the now-familiar obscene anti-war chant which the (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

### U.S. Steps Up Security at Canada Sites

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The United States is providing special security protection for the Canadian Embassy here and consulates around the country in the wake of the terrorist kidnappings and assassination in Montreal.

In disclosing this today, State Department spokesman John F. King said the Canadian government also was taking special protective measures to guard foreign diplomats in Ottawa and Quebec.

In addition, the State Department has advised American diplomats in Canada to "take special precautions" on their own, Mr. King told a news briefing.

"A Special Watch"

In its unprecedented emergency, the Canadian government has asked the U.S. Immigration Service to mount "a special watch for border crossings" of persons believed involved in the kidnappings. "Of course, we are cooperating," Mr. King said.

The U.S., Canada and other governments are "pursuing the whole matter through the United Nations (legal) committee which presently is studying the whole question of the hijacking and assassination of diplomats and other officials," Mr. King said.

"We are hopeful that this committee will recommend firm action that will help to discourage this kind of violence and defiance of established law," he added.

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Gov. Nelson Rockefeller



## If Jarring Talks Resume

## Sadat Declares Egypt Ready To Extend Canal Cease-Fire...

CAIRO, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat said today Egypt would accept one single 90-day extension of the Suez Canal cease-fire provided United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring resumed his peace mission.

But Egypt's new leader also warned high ranking army officers they must be ready to fight, before the end of the Nov. 5 expiration of the first three-month cease-fire.

A prolonged standstill along the canal suited the Israelis perfectly, President Sadat told a meeting at general command headquarters, in Cairo.

He warned his officers that the enemy was a treacherous one, and said the army must be raised to peak efficiency.

The new president said that if Egypt received assurances that Mr. Jarring's mission would be effectively resumed and if it accepted a further cease-fire, "this will be for a single period."

"I will not accept any repetition," he added.

Israel's aim was to achieve a routine cease-fire along the Suez Canal and other battle lines, which would automatically be extended every 90 days, he said.

Mr. Sadat said Egypt was passing through one of the most difficult periods in its history and the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser was a catastrophe.

But army morale remained high, he said, and the Soviet Union stood side by side with Egypt and would continue to provide military and economic aid.

Egypt would not allow the situation along the 100-mile waterway to become frozen, the new president declared.

Mr. Sadat hinted that the past ten weeks' unaccustomed quiet along the canal might be disturbed before the year was out.

"You must be ready to fight before Nov. 5, after Nov. 5 and at all times," he told the army leaders. "The enemy is a treacherous one."

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## ... Israel Insists on Standstill, Is Willing to Prolong Truce

TEL AVIV, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Israel today announced readiness to extend the cease-fire on the Suez Canal but described mutual respect of the military standstill agreement as "essential" for the resumption of the Jarring negotiations.

The announcement followed a cabinet meeting held in the absence of the Premier Golda Meir, now visiting the United States.

It made no direct reference to the removal of the network of Soviet-made missiles, which Israel claims, was established near the Suez Canal in violation of the agreement for a cease-fire and a military standstill along the waterway.

Some observers regarded this as indicating a softening of the Israeli stand, which until now insisted on the removal of the missiles as a prior condition for the resumption of the peace mission conducted by UN Mediator Gunnar Jarring.

The communiqué merely said that mutual respect of the August cease-fire, including the clause relating to the military standstill, was essential for the holding of the talks.

Israel's willingness to prolong the cease-fire on the Egyptian front was expressed by acting Premier Yigal Allon, who presided at today's cabinet meeting.

The meeting was held shortly before an announcement by new Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, which also accepted an extension of the cease-fire but made it conditional upon the resumption of Mr. Jarring's mission.

Mr. Allon stated that, "Israel will continue to observe the cease-fire on the basis of reciprocity in

accordance with the Security Council's resolution of June 1967."

Since no time limit was attached to that resolution which ended the six-day war, Israel apparently agreed to an indefinite extension of the 90-day cease-fire which came into force last Aug. 7.

Meanwhile, Israel today lodged its 23d complaint to the United Nations, alleging violations by Egypt of its commitments under the August agreement for a military standstill in the canal zone.

The complaint—the first in nearly two weeks—accused Egypt of moving up new missile batteries closer to the canal which divides the Israeli and Egyptian forces.

A military spokesman said information in possession of the Israeli Army up to yesterday showed the Egyptians were continuing to work on new missile sites.

"Quiet Diplomacy"

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP).—Mrs. Meir said last night that Israel is "prepared for quiet diplomacy" to end the Middle East crisis.

Mrs. Meir made the statement at Kennedy Airport where she arrived from Israel to address the UN General Assembly meeting Wednesday.

Mrs. Meir chided Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Riad for his statement that the United States is wrecking the Middle East peace initiative by supplying arms to Israel.

"Making speeches at one another never solved any problems," Mrs. Meir said.

She also said, "All Riad and his government have to do is recreate the situation according to the cease-fire agreement and talks can begin immediately."

Sources close to the Arab truce committee headed by Tunisian Premier Bahi Ladgham said they were considering the possibility of increasing the committee members so they could work more effectively.

At present, some 80 military officers from six Arab nations are attempting to keep the peace and patch up cease-fire violations.

The sources said Mr. Ladgham ordered committee members not to leave their hotels last night after they had been fired on several times in recent days.

They said a Sudanese colonel was wounded in the leg while carrying out truce observation duties in north Jordan and officers in the capital had received threats.

The 900 banks and branches will be back in business Wednesday. But their 6,800 employees will work behind closed doors for at least three weeks to clear the backlog of paper work. They are getting salary increases ranging from 24 percent for seniors to 37 percent for juniors. Other concessions include bonuses, guaranteed overtime and fringe benefits.

Since the banks closed April 30, many Irishmen have lost track of their financial standing. They have had to draw checks against their account with no opportunity to balance withdrawals with deposits. Bar owners have cashed checks with a promise and a prayer, not knowing whether they were valid.

The CIA was confident that this strategy will succeed, the analysis pointed out. It offered no contradiction.

To carry out the new strategy, the report asserts, the Communists

stepped up their infiltration of secret agents into various branches of the government.

The study estimates that the enemy had infiltrated more than 30,000 agents—most of them natives of the southern part of divided Vietnam—into the armed forces, the police force and the intelligence organizations charged with eradicating the Viet Cong guerrillas and their North Vietnamese allies.

The number of such agents is said to be growing, with a goal of 50,000. If this goal is reached, the spy organization would be 5 percent of the South Vietnamese military and police forces.

The CIA study doubts, however, that the Communists achieved their goal by the end of 1969, the target date.

The study describes the workings of three Communist political-action and intelligence organizations, one of which has proven so impervious to government counter measures that none of its important agents have been arrested. The CIA refers to the relatively few arrests to tell how Communist agents have reached into army headquarters, into President Nguyen Van Thieu's office and even into the negotiating team at the Paris peace talks.

When first asked about the study Saturday, the White House declined to acknowledge its existence. Yesterday high White House officials did so but contended that the study had been "essentially a one-man product," that it did not represent the formal position of the CIA and that it had not involved a combined analytical effort by all American intelligence services.

Under questioning, they explained that what they meant was that the analysis had been done "on a narrow basis" in the CIA, but with raw material furnished by all intelligence agencies. They also said that the analysis had been coordinated within the CIA, then with the rest of the intelligence agencies "on a limited basis" and lastly distributed under a CIA stamp as an institutional report.

The study was apparently based on new information about the nature and size of the Communist spy organization in South Vietnam as well as on a fresh analysis of captured documents and interrogations of prisoners and defectors during the last two to three years.

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## Fawzi Is Seen Sadat's Premier

CAIRO, Oct. 19 (AP).—Egypt's new president, Anwar Sadat, it believed to have chosen veteran diplomat Mahmoud Fawzi as his premier, in line with Mr. Sadat's avowed policy of delegating responsibility, sources said here today.

The newspaper Al-Ahram described Mr. Sadat's choice as "a prominent personality who enjoys great respect on national and international levels." The paper, however, did not name him.

Mr. Fawzi, 70, was the only member of the pre-revolution government to serve under Gamal Abdel Nasser. He was Egypt's foreign minister in 1962 and eventually became Mr. Nasser's personal adviser on foreign affairs.

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## Dayan Asserts Need to Stay Close to U.S.

## Hints at Accepting Missile Compromise

TEL AVIV, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan indicated last night Israel may have to settle for less than total withdrawal of Soviet-Egyptian missiles from the cease-fire standstill zone in the Suez Canal area for the sake of its friendship with America.

"We must not make things too difficult for our (American) ally," Gen. Dayan told a youth convention of the kibbutz farm commune movement.

Gen. Dayan said the relationship between Egypt and the Soviet Union and Israel and the United States had been likened to those between clients and lawyers.

"But it is more than that. It is also one of partners. It is also part of global confrontation between the two blocs. We must take into account our lawyer's interests. After all, the question of removing the missiles from the standstill zone has now become an issue between the two lawyers. Indeed, it is now a matter of American prestige," he said.

Israel has been insisting on a total missile rollback before it will resume participation in the Middle East peace talks under UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring. The U.S. position is that it wants the violations "rectified."

Accordingly, the United States has been pressing Israel to accept less than total withdrawal—"rectification"—and to resume the talks.

peace agreement signed by King Hussein and guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat. Furthermore, the sources noted the Amman incidents were the first in the capital in three days.

Guerrillas said the Amman situation arose from an attempt by a special branch soldier to disarm a civilian. In a struggle, the civilian was shot through the head.

Later, three civilians were wounded during a clash in the area and afterwards, a government vehicle was set on fire by enraged guerrillas.

The shooting caused traffic to be hurriedly leave the roads and citizens to scurry home, thus shutting down the city some four hours before the normal curfew time, at 10 p.m. A curfew is still imposed in Amman daily from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Larger Committee

Sources close to the Arab truce committee headed by Tunisian Premier Bahi Ladgham said they were considering the possibility of increasing the committee members so they could work more effectively.

At present, some 80 military officers from six Arab nations are attempting to keep the peace and patch up cease-fire violations.

The sources said Mr. Ladgham ordered committee members not to leave their hotels last night after they had been fired on several times in recent days.

They said a Sudanese colonel was wounded in the leg while carrying out truce observation duties in north Jordan and officers in the capital had received threats.

The 900 banks and branches will be back in business Wednesday. But their 6,800 employees will work behind closed doors for at least three weeks to clear the backlog of paper work. They are getting salary increases ranging from 24 percent for seniors to 37 percent for juniors. Other concessions include bonuses, guaranteed overtime and fringe benefits.

Since the banks closed April 30, many Irishmen have lost track of their financial standing. They have had to draw checks against their account with no opportunity to balance withdrawals with deposits. Bar owners have cashed checks with a promise and a prayer, not knowing whether they were valid.

The CIA was confident that this strategy will succeed, the analysis pointed out. It offered no contradiction.

To carry out the new strategy, the report asserts, the Communists

stepped up their infiltration of secret agents into various branches of the government.

The study estimates that the enemy had infiltrated more than 30,000 agents—most of them natives of the southern part of divided Vietnam—into the armed forces, the police force and the intelligence organizations charged with eradicating the Viet Cong guerrillas and their North Vietnamese allies.

The number of such agents is said to be growing, with a goal of 50,000. If this goal is reached, the spy organization would be 5 percent of the South Vietnamese military and police forces.

The CIA study doubts, however, that the Communists achieved their goal by the end of 1969, the target date.



Addresses UN General Assembly

# Ceausescu in Strong Effort To Offset Brezhnev Doctrine

By Robert Estabrook



Nicolae Ceausescu as he spoke to the UN yesterday.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 19 (WP)—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania made a strong effort to offset the effect of the Soviet Union's Brezhnev doctrine.

He did this by stressing, repeatedly and in differing forms, the importance of a new basis of equality and independence for peaceful co-existence and international cooperation.

Under the Brezhnev doctrine, proclaimed by Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev after the invasion of Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1968, Moscow asserted the right to intervene in any Communist country whenever there was fear that the system might be undermined.

Romania and Yugoslavia have severely criticized the Soviet intervention despite considerable pressure from Moscow. Both nations have been looking for ways and international forums to backstop their independence.

## N.Y. Hails UN On Its 25th Anniversary

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (NYT)—Mayor John V. Lindsay was host at a glittering reception and entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria last night as the city made its ceremonial contribution to the 25th anniversary of the United Nations.

The mayor and Mrs. Lindsay, flanked by Secretary-General U Thant and Edward R. Roybal, president of the General Assembly, greeted a steady flow of visitors and local dignitaries invited to the gala evening in Lincoln Center.

While the bagpipe band of the Police Department's Emerald Society skirled in the plaza, a long line of black limousines unloaded guests for what Mr. Lindsay called "a birthday party for New York's most important resident—the United Nations."

127 Ambassadors

Among those invited were the 127 ambassadors to the UN, the 83 consuls-general stationed in the city, and leaders from metropolitan politics and business. Police barriers circled the concert hall and surrounding streets. Security was tight.

After a round of canapés and liqueurs, the guests nearly filled the concert hall for a special program. In a brief welcoming speech, Mayor Lindsay noted that the UN's annual budget was less than that of the New York City Fire Department. "No wonder so many worry about the future of the United Nations," he said.

U Thant thanked the mayor for the program. "I especially want to pay a tribute to the police of the City of New York," he said. "They have always shown unfailing cooperation to us."

The program included songs by Anna Moffo and Robert Merrill and selections by the New York City Ballet. The evening ended with a tribute to the UN put together by Dore Schary, the city's commissioner of cultural affairs.

## Kaunda Charges Nixon Snub In Change of Appointment

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 19 (WP)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, complained bitterly today that he had been snubbed by the Nixon administration in an effort to present African views about dangers in southern Africa.

Mr. Kaunda, who had been deputized by the Organization of African Unity and the recent Lusaka conference, of nonaligned countries to visit Western capitals, told a press conference he had thought he had a firm appointment with President Nixon tomorrow.

But, he said, he received a telephone call in Rome asking him to change the appointment to 9:30 a.m. today. When he explained that he was scheduled to address the General Assembly at 10:30, he was told that unless he came at the new time no meeting with Mr. Nixon could be held at all.

Furious, Mr. Kaunda later told the Afro-Asian group here, according to participants: "It is evident Nixon did not want to see your face."

As a result, he will leave tomorrow for Paris after having presented the case in Rome, Bonn, London and the United Nations—but not in Washington.

A major purpose of the trip appeared to be to induce other Western countries to talk Britain out of resuming the sale of naval arms to South Africa.

An American source said that a firm appointment with Mr. Kaunda had been fixed and that

the Zambian president would attend President Nixon's White House dinner Saturday evening for visiting heads of state. But a United Nations source said Mr. Kaunda's departure for Paris would preclude this.

According to British Prime Minister Edward Heath of being more rigid on the subject than Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home, Mr. Kaunda said: "The impression one gets is that a decision has been made to sell arms to South Africa, but our point is that it should be possible to rescind that decision."

Mr. Heath and Sir Alec Douglas-Home were due in New York tonight to spend the rest of the week here.

Mr. Kaunda disclosed that he had appointed a commission to study the consequences of possible Zambian withdrawal from the Commonwealth if the arms deal should go through. Alternatively, he hinted, other Commonwealth members might seek to expel Britain.

Unless Western countries bring pressure on South Africa and Portugal to change their policies (South African apartheid and Portuguese refusal to grant independence to Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea), war—in southern Africa—is inevitable, he declared.

"The only people who can save us are the Western countries," he said.



FINGER-LICKING GOOD—NATO Secretary-General Manlio Brosio (right) appears to be enjoying a sugar doughnut and a cup of coffee as he and high U.S. officials watch NATO exercises at Deppach, West Germany. The officers are Gen. James H. Polk (left), Gen. William Westmoreland (foreground) and Gen. Frank Milgren.

## GIs Launch First Attack of NATO Games

ROSTADT, West Germany, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Gen. William C. Westmoreland watched U.S. infantrymen launch the first attack of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's autumn war games today and said afterward that he expects no increase in reliance on troops based in the United States for the defense of Europe.

The U.S. Army chief of staff said he believes neither defense budget reductions nor congressional calls for additional withdrawals of U.S. fighting men in Europe will damage America's ability to honor its NATO commitments.

Three American soldiers have been killed taking part in the NATO maneuvers, the Associated Press reported.

One was killed during the loading of a tank on a railroad car, another in a jeep mishap, and the third was in what was called a forward defensive position when a truck ran over him Sunday night, the Army said.

## Who Discovered America? Jews, Says Professor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Evidence has been discovered that Jews fleeing Romans in the Middle East came West and discovered America 1,000 years before Columbus, says Cyrus H. Gordon, professor of Mediterranean studies at Brandeis University.

He said that the evidence is an inscription found in a burial mound in Tennessee in 1883.

The inscription, he said, was found on a stone under one of nine skeletons in the mound, but when the inscription was photographed and published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1894, it was printed upside down and its significance went unnoticed. The stone is still in Washington.

Last August, Prof. Gordon said, Joseph D. Mahan Jr., of the Columbus, Georgia, Museum of Arts and Crafts, sent a photograph of the inscription to Prof. Gordon, who discovered that its five letters are in the writing style of Canaan, the "promised land" of the Israelites.

"The archaeological circumstances of the discovery," Prof. Gordon said, "rule out any chance of fraud or forgery and the inscription attests to a migration of Jews... Probably to escape the long hand of Rome after the disastrous Jewish defeats in 70 and 135 A.D."

Other key U.S. Army officials who watched the attack said the current war games, code-named "Reforger-2" and involving troops from three nations, are being conducted for political and psychological effect as well as for military training.

Many European officials, mindful of both the largest Warsaw Pact military maneuvers in history being held just across the Iron Curtain in East Germany and of U.S. troop withdrawals elsewhere in the world, have expressed concern over the future of Europe's NATO defenses.

The Reforger-2 maneuvers are designed to demonstrate that some or all of the 35,000 American fighting men called back to the United States in 1968 to slow the gold drain can be returned quickly to Europe, pick up their equipment there and fight effectively.

## U.S. Proposes NATO Sponsor World Parley on 'Clean Car'

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19 (AP)—The United States today proposed an international conference on the development of a "clean car"—one that would produce a minimum of air pollution.

The conference is expected to be held before the end of the year.

Daniel P. Moynihan, President Nixon's counselor on urban affairs, told reporters:

"Even if we adopt the cleanest, sweetest internal combustion engine you can imagine, by 1980 there will be so many cars that we will be back at square one. So we will have ten years to work on an alternative."

At NATO Meeting

The U.S. proposal was made at the opening session of a two-day meeting of NATO's Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society. This committee was set up as part of NATO on Mr. Nixon's suggestion.

The presentation at the meeting came from John Middleton, commissioner of the National Air Pollution Control Administration.

In the NATO committee, the United States has undertaken pilot projects on both road safety and air pollution control. Work is already under way on a large model safety car in the United States. A group of European countries will be developing a 2,000-pound model, corresponding to the smaller European car, with Volkswagen taking the lead in the work.

The "clean car" is a separate project now. U.S. officials said that eventually standards of both road safety and air pollution would have to be set up and combined so that all requirements could be developed at a minimum cost.

Hubert Hefner, deputy director of the Office of Science and Technology, said Congress is being asked to appropriate \$5 million for development of a pollution-free engine.

It looks now, he added, as if neither the electric car nor the steam car would in itself provide the solution, but some kind of hybrid. He suggested that one might be a small motor running constantly on butane gas, which would charge the batteries used in the actual power plant of the car.

Mr. Moynihan said the U.S. government would be happy to buy or rent any promising car offered.

It was expected that invitations to the conference would go out to some countries and their car manufacturers which do not belong to NATO, especially Japan. But U.S. and NATO staff officials agreed it would be "premature" to complicate matters by inviting the Soviet Union or other Communist countries.

## Rockefeller Vows To Bar the SST

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller is resolved to fight to keep the supersonic transports out of all New York airports.

"I will do all in my power to see that the SST does not land at any New York airport," he told a civic organizations convention over the weekend.

## Supreme Court Will Decide Constitutionality of Gun Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI)—The Supreme Court agreed today to rule during its current term on the constitutionality of the federal gun control law.

It accepted for review and eventual decision a case in which California federal court held that the 1968 law was unconstitutional because its registration provisions subjected a person to possible self-incrimination.

The government appealed the U.S. District Court decision, arguing that it would render ineffective federal control over a variety of dangerous weapons. The controversial law requires registration, with the Treasury Department, of the sale or transfer of firearms other than hunting and sporting guns.

The court's next activity will be to hear opening arguments on the new law extending the vote to 18-year-olds. But first, in other actions today, it also:

## Friendly Spirits Strained: U.S. Court Ignores Proof

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—"Our position," said the Irish Embassy spokesman, "is that we object to paying a tax on water."

So, the Irish government submitted a U.S. Supreme Court brief citing the 1850 American-Irish treaty of friendship providing that each nation's products are to be accorded "national treatment" in being taxed by the other signatory.

The British government cited an 1818 commerce treaty providing that Britain was to be treated no less favorably than any other nation in the imposition of U.S. taxes.

Thus, the two nations took their stand in support of a Supreme Court appeal filed by two importers of Irish and Scotch whiskey. The appeal was against a U.S. Customs Court ruling that those two spirits are to be taxed as if they were 100 proof (50 percent alcohol).

That's the basis for the U.S. taxes on whiskey distilled in

the United States, the custom court noted. All imported whiskey is taxed at the same rate after being held temporarily at warehouses here to ensure tax payment.

But the British brief claimed that after paying tax on 100-proof whiskey, American distillers water their product down to 88 proof before selling it, thus reducing their effective tax to \$8.03 per retail gallon.

The Irish and Scotch importers to this country already is 86 proof, but it must pay the \$10.50 tax assessed on a gallon of 100-proof spirits.

Because of that discrepancy, Scotch whiskey imports drew an overtax of \$45 million in 1969, while Irish whiskey was taxed \$94,000 more than it would have been if produced in this country, the two governments said.

Nevertheless, the Supreme Court refused today to hear the appeal—watering down, one might say, old treaties and foreign spirits.

Over Hard Line Against Russia

## Rogers Reportedly Is Piqued At USIA Mideast Guidelines

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (WP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers reportedly is piqued that the USIA Mideast guidelines are not entitled to strike out on its own in foreign policy, according to informed government sources here.

Mr. Rogers' pique was prompted by the hard line Mr. Shakespeare took against the Soviet Union over the Middle East crisis in the policy guidelines he sent to his staffers at home and abroad, the sources indicated.

In these guidelines, it was learned, Mr. Shakespeare pinned responsibility for Mideast cease-fire violations on Moscow.

In response to questions, official sources gave the following account: Mr. Rogers sent Mr. Shakespeare a memorandum on or about Sept. 21 reminding him that the law provides that the USIA is under the authority of the State Department in policy matters.

once just after the State Department made public accusations for the first time, on Sept. 3, that there had been violations of the military standstill along the Suez Canal.

State Department spokesmen carefully skirted the question of who was responsible for the violations, but the USIA was able to get approval for its message saying that Moscow had "responsibilities" connected with the violations. Nevertheless, informed sources say the impression persists at the State Department that the incident was part of a pattern in which the USIA chiefs were deliberately seeking opportunities to express a tough anti-Soviet line.

Mr. Shakespeare was asked for comments, but could not grant an interview last week because of a tight schedule. But sources privy to his thinking indicated that he would continue pressing for his own views inside the administration.

Classified Document

The memorandum was sent just a few days after a USIA internal policy guidance paper to staffers pointed out that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Soviet Ambassador to Washington Anatoly F. Dobrynin had also been in their present posts at the time of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

The USIA paper, a yellow mimeographed classified document known as so infoguide, was not cleared through the State Department. Informed sources said that it emanated from Mr. Shakespeare himself.

It represented the USIA's second attempt within two weeks to get the U.S. propaganda machinery to draw an explicit comparison between the missile movements along the Suez Canal and the Cuban missile crisis.

The earlier attempt, in a message to USIA posts abroad, was considerably toned down by the State Department, but not as much as the specialists in Middle East and Soviet affairs would have liked.

The first USIA message was sent to the State Department for clear-

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## Lockheed to Make C-5 Despite Loss in Fire

DOBBINS AIR FORCE BASE, Ga., Oct. 19 (AP)—Explosions and fire that killed a mechanic and destroyed a controversial \$50-million C-5 Galaxy transport plane, will not interfere with further tests and production, Lockheed said yesterday.

Company and Air Force officials are investigating the fire. The left wing of the C-5 is still off the production line for the Air Force.

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## Italy Regime Is Threatened By Filibuster

Colombo Cancels Plan To Attend UN Session

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Oct. 19 (AP).—The Chamber of Deputies began a legislative marathon today in the face of an attempt by far-left groups to bring down Premier Emilio Colombo's ten-week-old government by a filibuster.

At issue is a complex decree enacted by the government on Aug. 27 to raise new revenues and spur production. Under the constitution, parliament must ratify the decree by next Monday if it is to remain in force.

If parliament fails to convert the decree into law, the government under its emergency powers into a regular law within the constitutional 60-day term, Italians will enjoy cheaper gasoline and save on taxes beginning next Tuesday. However, this would lead to serious economic and political trouble.

Cabinet Could Fall

Finance Minister Luigi Preti warned in a speech yesterday that the Colombo cabinet might fall if parliament dissolved the anti-inflationary measure.

Today, Mr. Colombo canceled plans for a trip to the United States to attend the commemorative General Assembly of the United Nations and, presumably, to meet American government officials.

In addition to the debate on the financial decree, the Chamber of Deputies and the government are burdened with the feud between Reggio Calabria and Catanzaro on which the two cities is to become capital of the new region of Calabria.

Calabria Dispute

REGGIO CALABRIA, Oct. 19 (AP).—A meeting of the Calabria Regional Council failed today to disrupt a truce in this riot-torn city, although the meeting took place in the rival town of Catanzaro.

Reggio Calabria councilmen had announced they would not attend the meeting, but did, and the leaders of the city's three-month-old protest had said there would be more demonstrations if the Catanzaro meeting took place. Strife started here when the government chose Catanzaro as regional capital, although Reggio is larger.

Reggio, however, was quiet all day. Shops were open, as were banks, supermarkets, restaurants and cafes. Most shops had been closed during the 12-day general strike that ended yesterday.

The calm in Reggio was believed to be a consequence of the Italian government's decision to have the national parliament decide whether Reggio or Catanzaro should be the capital.

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## Roundup of Indicted 25 Begins

### Student Chief and Professor Are Arrested at Kent State

By Abe Zaidan

KENT, Ohio, Oct. 19 (WP).—The Kent State University student body and a sociology professor were among the first four persons arrested by sheriff's officers today in a planned roundup of 25 persons indicted by a special grand jury in connection with last May's violence at Kent.

Arrested were:

Craig Morgan, 21, a pre-law honor student from the Columbus suburb of Upper Arlington. Mr. Morgan, who was elected to the top student office last May by 58 percent of the vote, and who had advocated a "peaceful takeover of

the system" through voting and lobbying, was seized by Portage County detectives at the campus student government offices. He was charged with second degree riot.

Thomas S. Lough, 42, a KSU faculty member since 1967. Mr. Lough, who has been active in civil rights and anti-war movements, voluntarily surrendered to police and was charged with inciting to riot.

Jerry H. Rupe, 22, of Ravenna, Ohio, a former KSU student who is serving a three-month sentence in the county jail at Canton, Ohio, for possession of narcotics. Mr. Rupe was charged with arson, assault and first degree riot.

Richard C. Felber, 21, of Akron, former KSU student, currently serving a 20-40 year sentence in Portage County jail on three counts of selling hallucinogens. Felber was charged with attempting to burn property, assault, striking a policeman, interfering with a fireman at the scene of a fire and first degree riot.

Both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Lough were arraigned today and pleaded innocent. They were released on bond.

Day and Night

Authorities said arrests will continue "day and night" until all the 25 persons under indictment have been taken into custody.

Upon his election last spring following the Kent demonstration, Mr. Morgan had declared that violent confrontations were "stupid" because the establishment has all the power and the guns and we will just see more students killed. He urged young people to continue working within the system and to exercise student power through the ballot box and by lobbying their representatives in Washington.

The state's special grand jury issued the secret indictments Friday after three weeks of inquiry into the May disorders in which four students were fatally shot by Ohio National Guards.

The jury exonerated the guard, saying that its men had fired in "the honest and sincere belief . . . they would suffer bodily injury had they not done so." At the same time, the jury blasted the KSU administration for fostering "an attitude of laxity, overindulgence and permissiveness."

In his first public statement since the jury report, KSU President Robert I. White took a hard line position today on disruptive demonstrations and declared that a "tipple rally on the campus Friday was 'deplorable.'"

Mr. White warned that "anyone who would tolerate such disruptions of the university. We will suspend major portions of the university operations, the pursuit of necessary business and the like."

Mr. White described the Yippie demands, which included calls for an end to ROTC and military research on campus, as "the same old tired script, which could lead to violent actions and disruptions. Some persons who contend that these activities are well meaning are still being manipulated by those trying to move us to eventual crises again."

The university blocked an appearance at Kent tonight by radical-left attorney William Kunstler, who had offered to coordinate the defense of the arrested persons. The university said that the Yippie leaders who had invited Mr. Kunstler to the campus had not provided proper notice.

However, Mr. Kunstler reportedly made arrangements to consult with the Yippies at a private off-campus club.

### Mrs. Phipps, 87, Of Thoroughbred Racing, Is Dead

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP).—Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps, 87, the matriarch of one of thoroughbred racing's most famous families, died today at her Long Island home after a short illness.

Mrs. Phipps was a familiar sight to thousands of racing fans at New York's thoroughbred tracks for more than four decades. A pioneer among women owner-breeders, her horse Bold Ruler left an indelible imprint on thoroughbred racing.

Bold Ruler won 23 of 33 races, earned \$784,204 and horses of the year honors in 1957, and then was the nation's leading sire of winners from 1963 through 1969.

In 1966, Successor was voted the season's top 2-year-old and earned \$441,404, making Wheatley Stable the nation's leading money-winning stable that year with \$1,225,861.

Mrs. Phipps's brother, Ogden Mills, was Secretary of the Treasury under President Herbert Hoover, and her husband, the late Henry Carnegie Phipps, was the son of one of the original partners of Andrew Carnegie.

Mrs. Phipps, born Gladys Mills at Newport, R.I., in 1883, entered the thoroughbred sport as an owner in 1925 when she and her mother formed Wheatley Stable. Together with trainer "Sammy Jim" Fitzsimmons, they built it from three horses into one of the most successful in the country.

### Nigeria Refuses Visas for Inquiry On U.S. Relief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (WP).—The General Accounting Office reported yesterday that the Nigerian government had "refused to grant entry visas" to GAO staff members looking into that country's use of \$121 million in U.S. aid.

The Lagos government's refusal was contained in a censored version of a GAO interim report on U.S. relief assistance to Nigeria in the period since the end of the civil war with Biafra last January.

In releasing the document, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees, said that U.S. policy toward the victims of the civil war was "needlessly lethargic and heavily influenced by the negative views of the federal Nigerian government."

In addition to its difficulties with the Nigerians, the GAO complained that it was denied access to certain White House and National Security Council papers and suffered "delays" in getting documents from other federal agencies.



ROYAL HOMECOMING—With a little urging from the queen, Corgi No. 2 jumps off the royal coach as Queen Elizabeth and her entourage return to London from a Scottish holiday. Wise and wily Corgi No. 1 is already smiling at the press.

## Chicago Seven Judge Drops Seale's Conspiracy Charge

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (UPI).—U.S. District Judge Julius J. Hoffman, who once ordered Black Panther leader Bobby Seale bound and gagged in the trial of the "Chicago Seven," today dismissed riot conspiracy charges against him.

Mr. Seale had been still scheduled to face trial here on charges of conspiring with seven other persons to incite riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

However, Judge Hoffman dismissed the riot conspiracy charges today without comment at the request of U.S. District Attorney William J. Bauer.

Mr. Seale, national chairman of the Black Panther party, is also facing murder conspiracy charges in Connecticut.

Judge Hoffman severed Mr. Seale's case from that of the other "Chicago Seven" defendants last year when Mr. Seale's conduct in court became so disruptive that the trial was unable to continue.

Mr. Seale was the most dramatic figure of a dramatic trial in 1969, in which he acted as his own attorney, the aborted and ranted at the prosecutors until Judge Hoffman ordered U.S. marshals to bind him to his chair and gag him.

Even when he was lashed to his chair, Mr. Seale continued to block the procedure of the trial. Judge Hoffman finally sentenced him for contempt and ordered that he be tried separately.

A jury later found all of the other defendants innocent of conspiracy to incite riots. However, five of them were found guilty of individual acts to incite riots and all received heavy sentences for contempt, as did their lawyers. The convictions and sentences are now under appeal.

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## TWA Is Hopeful Of Accord on Strike Deadline

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Trans World Airlines said it hopes to reach "satisfactory agreement" with stewardesses and pursers, who were planning to strike at midnight EST (0400 GMT Tuesday).

A 30-day cooling-off period in the dispute, over stalled contract negotiations, ended yesterday. TWA said about 5,000 hostesses, 280 pursers and 50 in-flight service managers are involved.

If the strike is called, TWA said it will still operate most international flights and selected domestic services.

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## To Bankroll Campaigns

### Secret Funds for Senators Provided by D.C. Loophole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—Hundreds of thousands of dollars in campaign money have been given U.S. senators through hidden fund-raising groups set up in Washington, where a District of Columbia loophole lets the lawmakers keep the contributions secret.

Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and his GOP counterpart, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, head the list of candidates using the hidden committees to help bankroll their reelection races this year.

Labor groups are making large donations to another Washington committee set up for Sen. Harrison A. Williams, D., N.J., who is in line to become chairman of the Senate Labor Committee if he wins.

In political circles, the hidden campaign groups are known as "D.C. Committees."

The District of Columbia—in contrast to the home states of most senators—has no laws requiring public disclosure of money raised and spent for candidates.

Dozens Benefit  
As a result, dozens of senators and congressmen have "D.C. Committees" set up here to raise campaign funds, particularly from lobbies.

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## Dolci Urges New Morality

## Anti-Mafia Crusader Preaches Nonviolent Revolution in U.S.

By Israel Shenker

PRINCETON, N.J., (UPI)—Dolci, whose words are of peace and whose acts are edged with boldness, stopped here recently on a tour of American campuses.

"I don't know if humanity will decide to live or to commit suicide," he said in an interview. "I'm not an astrologer. But man as an instinct for survival and violence are in the minority. And to know that if man wants to survive, he has to invent a non-violent morality, norm and culture."

The 46-year-old apostle of pacifism came to America to speak to college audiences about his fight against the Mafia in Italy and to win help and comfort from friends in this country.

Heir to the tradition ennobled by Gandhi and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., he devotes himself to the cause of the impoverished and has gone to prison for his views.

## Non-Violent Action

"I don't believe in nonviolence per se," he said. "I believe in non-violent action, in nonviolent revolution. One mustn't abuse the word revolution by associating it only with violence. That's very small. When I say revolution, I mean a change that is rapid, profound and also structural, in which people assume a maximum of responsibility."

Change must not be brought about merely by destroying, Mr. Dolci insisted. He argued that people need to see a new alternative in order to orient themselves and strengthen the new alternative. "One must invent a society whose structure makes violence difficult, in which conflicts take place in a nonviolent form," he said. "New groups must be created, old ones destroyed. The new world will not all from the heavens. It has to be made. To make it, one must begin somewhere and go from that point to the next point. One must theorize on the basis of experience and of work."

When he came to the United States ten years ago and spoke of nonviolence, audiences were skeptical. Nonviolence works only in India, he was told. On his current trip, he finds young persons accepting the possibility of his methods.

## Screams Don't Help

"The inflated moment is not enough," Mr. Dolci said. "I don't think it does much good to scream and I don't believe in symbolic gestures either."

"The important thing is to win. The young must study the strategies which will enable them to win. It's not enough, for example, to walk until the draft notice arrives and then say 'I'm not going,' if they remain isolated, each on his own, waiting for the notice from the Army, it's too late. They are weak when they could be strong by using a stronger strategy."

"If they organize themselves to do positive things, if a group joins together—a hundred, a thousand,

## Cholera on Wane In Istanbul as Death Toll Is 30

ISTANBUL, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Officials today reported that the cholera outbreak in Istanbul, which as officially claimed 30 lives, was on the wane, but warned there was danger that the disease might be carried to other parts of the country.

Official figures today said 30 people had died over the past week. But press reports have put the death toll as high as 150, and one newspaper today published the names of 52 people said to have died.

A statement by the governor of Istanbul, Vefa Puyraz, said that by noon today 22 million people in Istanbul had been inoculated against cholera since the outbreak on Friday and that the incidence of reported cases had dropped by 30 percent.

Officials warned, however, of the possible danger of the infection being carried to other parts of Turkey by residents of Istanbul who have left the city for their home villages.

## Saint of Naples' Leaves Church to Work for Poor

WORWICH, England, Oct. 19 (UPI)—The Rev. Mari Borrelli, the tholic priest known as "the saint of Naples" for his work among slum children, said today he has left the church because the priesthood has too many sins attached to it.

Fr. Borrelli, 48, said, "I want to be free to move about among the people and show them I can get something done. I impress on the local authorities the conditions they are living in," he said.

## Good-Tern Plea For Lit-Up Birds

FULLMANN, Wash., Oct. 19 (AP)—Homeowners here have been asked to help prevent intoxicated birds from crashing suicidally through closed windows.

"Please keep your blinds shut," Dan Andrews, Washington State University poultry expert, requested. He said that birds throughout the state have been eating fermenting mountain ash berries. This affects their judgment, he said.

## British Strike Ranks Swell to 65,000 as More Walk Out

LONDON, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Five thousand more manual workers joined a strike against local authorities today, to leave London with only three boroughs still fully staffed with sewage processors and garbage collectors.

As the strike of public employees entered its fourth week, fire brigades around London reported their busiest period since World War II because of the number of blazes started by householders burning uncollected rubbish.

(The AP reported tonight that the government today warned union chiefs that troops might be moved in to prevent dangerous pollution of the Thames river if striking sewage workers refuse to return to work.)

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling warned: "As a result of untreated sewage, a danger to public health could arise in the Thames within the next few days."

Union leaders said they were leaving the decision on returning to work to the men at the Reading and Swindon sewage plants, the AP reported.

The workers joining the strike today—bringing the total off the job throughout Britain to 65,000—pointed up their union's rejection of a new wage offer from the

central negotiating committee for 1,600 local authorities.

The National Union of Public Employees is demanding a 20 percent—or 55-shilling (\$8.60)—weekly raise. The offer rejected Friday would have given its members a 15 percent increase.

The daily average of 230 fire calls received has more than doubled in the past two weeks, a spokesman said. Over the weekend there were 1,392 emergency calls, most of them to deal with blazes in uncollected rubbish.

"Children are mostly to blame for setting the rubbish on fire," the spokesman said. "But there have been many cases of adults

filling garbage against walls of buildings before setting fire to it."

Employers and union officials are to meet again Wednesday to discuss the union rejection of the latest pay offer.

The unions are pinning their hopes on some 70 local councils that they say have expressed a willingness to meet fully the union demands.

The central negotiating committee has called on the councils to maintain a united stand in the wage negotiations.

The workers on strike mostly work in local authorities' sewage and garbage disposal departments.

## Pontiff Receives Polish Primate

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI received Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the primate of Poland, in private audience yesterday.

Vatican sources said that the cardinal came to Rome to ask the Vatican to follow West Germany in recognizing his country's western frontier. The Vatican has not defined the status of the western part of Poland since it was taken from Germany at the end of World War II. Consequently, the Pope has yet to appoint permanent Polish bishops there.

# Why is it so hard for multinational companies to get all the currencies they need on a single line of credit?

Try this test on your bank.

Call up and ask if you can take down your line of credit in Eurodollars, non-resident sterling, and three different local currencies—drachmas, rupiahs, and N. T. dollars.



All at the same time.

Chances are, you'll get a mixed answer. "Yes" on the Eurodollars and non-resident sterling. "No" on the local currencies.

Because most banks don't have foreign branches. And without a branch or subsidiary in a country, a bank can't directly lend the local currency.

At American Express International Banking Corporation, you can get a global line of credit. We can lend you Eurodollars. Non-resident currencies. And a wide range of local currencies.

All on a single line of credit.

Only five or six banks in the world offer you this much flexibility. We can do it because we have 48 branches and offices of subsidiaries. In 17 countries. Six in Germany, four in Pakistan, and three in India. To name just a few.

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In fact, we'll be glad to review your choices of currency regularly. To help you get the right currencies in the right places. At the right time.

Which brings us to our philosophy of international banking. We don't think it's enough just to help you do business. We want to help you do it profitably.

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**American Express International Banking Corporation**



## Bringing the Boys Home

President Nixon's announcement that another 40,000 troops will be brought home from Vietnam by Christmas was clearly a curtain-raiser for his current campaign swing. Politics also is undoubtedly a factor in Secretary of Defense Laird's announced plan to do away with draft calls by July 1, 1973. Unfortunately, the fine print does not quite meet the expectations both announcements have created.

The same is true of numerous administration statements, repeated by Secretary of State Rogers last weekend, that by and large the American "combat role" in Vietnam will be finished next spring. Secretary Laird acknowledged in the same television interview that between 40 and 60 percent of the 284,000 U.S. troops left in Vietnam next May 1 will be combat troops and that they would "take protective actions in the way of security patrols" to protect American support troops aiding the South Vietnamese. He may have forgotten that this formula was the one the Johnson administration used to cloak the first American involvement in ground combat in Vietnam in 1965.

As for the 40,000 troops to be brought home by Christmas, this "acceleration" admittedly does not increase the total of 100,000 to be withdrawn between now and May 1. Its sole effect is to change the administration's hitherto unaltered intention to bring back only 18,000 by the end of the year and the remaining 90,000—curious-

ly enough—in the first four months of 1971. The new plan will scale down the withdrawals in early 1971 to 80,000.

The draft announcement is particularly strange. Mr. Laird's "hope," he said, is to do away with draft calls five months after the expiration of the administration's present term of office, presumably on the expectation that he will still be secretary of defense then. The impression given is that the old Nixon pledge of an all-volunteer army will be achieved by that time.

What Mr. Laird actually did, however, was to direct the service secretaries and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to draw up a list, rather than to take any actions. This list—of so-called "priority steps" needed to bring about a condition of "zero draft calls"—is likely to show that the draft cannot be eliminated, except at prohibitive expense, if armed forces of 2.5 million are maintained.

To be sure, the Nixon administration is not the first to exploit every bit of "good news" it can concoct before an election. President Johnson did the same with his 1968 order to halt the bombing of North Vietnam. The political benefits of this administration derived from announcing its new Vietnam peace initiative last week were justified by the importance and the validity of those proposals. Last week's announcements may prove a good deal less persuasive as GOP vote-builders.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## New Era of Slow Expansion?

The rise in the U.S. gross national product for the third quarter of 1970 has brought a variety of reactions, depending upon each observer's point of view. Politicians eager for a dramatic spurt in the economy before Election Day were disappointed that the increase over the GNP of the second quarter was only \$1.1 billion, or 6 percent at an annual rate. Since most of the gain represents higher prices and only 1.4 percent actual growth, it is at best only a modest improvement, almost too small to be seen at all by the politicians who wish to emphasize the economic costs of the Nixon slowdown.

From the viewpoint of some economists, however, the restraint of the upturn is precisely what is most cheering about the present report. It shows, they say, that we have entered a new phase of expansion without the kind of excited escalation that would stimulate a new flare-up of inflation. During the last quarter of 1969 and the first quarter of this year, GNP was on a downward curve. The quarter ending in June brought a tiny gain of 0.6 percent (annual rate, with inflation discounted). In the three months just ended that rate of growth was doubled, and it is estimated that the increase would have been 2.4 percent except for the General Motors strike.

From the viewpoint of the long pull, this is substantially short of being satisfactory. It dashes hope for a quick reduction in the current excessive rate of unemployment. It means that our enormously productive economic plant is still far from being used to its maximum capacity. These are continuing sources of concern. But a major question remains—whether the most important objective is attainment of a rate of growth

which can be maintained indefinitely without pushing prices through the ceiling again.

According to Henry C. Wallick, professor of economics at Yale and senior consultant to the Treasury, most of the GNP forecasts for 1971 seem to imply a growth rate of 6 to 7 percent, of which 3 or 4 percent may represent increased prices. While this would mean a slower rate of inflation, it suggests that the stabilizing trend of recent months has not yet reached a point at which the danger of runaway prices can be ignored.

The optimism generated by a slow rise in the GNP is offset in some measure by the downturn in the Federal Reserve Board's industrial production index. From August to September the index fell 1.7 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. Two-thirds of the decline is attributed to the strike at GM. When the strike is over, a rush to make up for lost time may distort the statistics in the opposite direction.

Meanwhile, the general trend in the direction of slow expansion from the low point reached in the early months of the year does have considerable significance. Disappointing though it may be to those who are impatient for a new boom with rapid creation of jobs and restoration of equity values, it suggests that the problem now is not one of reversing a recession but of regulating the speed of the upturn. As Prof. Wallick has noted, "a slow rise... would give the economy the time it needs to consolidate its position, end the inflation, bring interest rates down and lay the basis for a long advance, the gains from which would outweigh many times any initial sacrifice needed to achieve it."

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### 'Like the Nazis'

The FLQ are mobsters. Young, tough, bloods-minded thugs like those who rose to power under Hitler. Like the Nazis, they are the self-proclaimed champions of the underdogs.

—From the Sun (London).

Mr. Trudeau has already acted with a vigor and determination which any democratic leader must show when presented with a direct conspiracy against the state. After yesterday's murder and after Mr. Trudeau's broadcast, who can doubt that the killers will be brought to book?

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Mr. Trudeau may have temperament leanings to strong action but his critics must remember that his struggle against the authoritarian and corrupt Duplessis regime in Quebec partly molded his vision of a bilingual, united and democratic Canada. Much will therefore depend on the speed with which the police can now seize the terrorists and smash their organization so that the military measures (and in Quebec the military presence) can be withdrawn promptly. Wherever the military stays on

security duties overlong, issues and motives become confused.

—From the Times (London).

### Britain and South Africa

"Let there be no mistake the prime minister is absolutely right to reject demands that Britain should end trading with South Africa in arms or anything else," this newspaper said in an editorial. Prime Minister Heath has seen Zambia's President Kaunda and other African representatives. They had come to persuade Mr. Heath that to trade with South Africa was to deny freedom. Mr. Heath rightly pointed out that his responsibility is the security and freedom of the British people. This means keeping open Britain's vital sea routes round the Cape.

The dictatorships which are exercised in the African states are universally condemned by all true democrats. Freedom has nothing to do with color. It is an evil thing for a man to be denied freedom on account of his color. It is no less evil for a man to be denied freedom because he disagrees politically with his government, whether it be black or white. It is prating hypocrisy for Mr. Kaunda and the other African leaders to pretend otherwise. The British people need no lessons in democracy from anybody.

—From the Daily Express (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

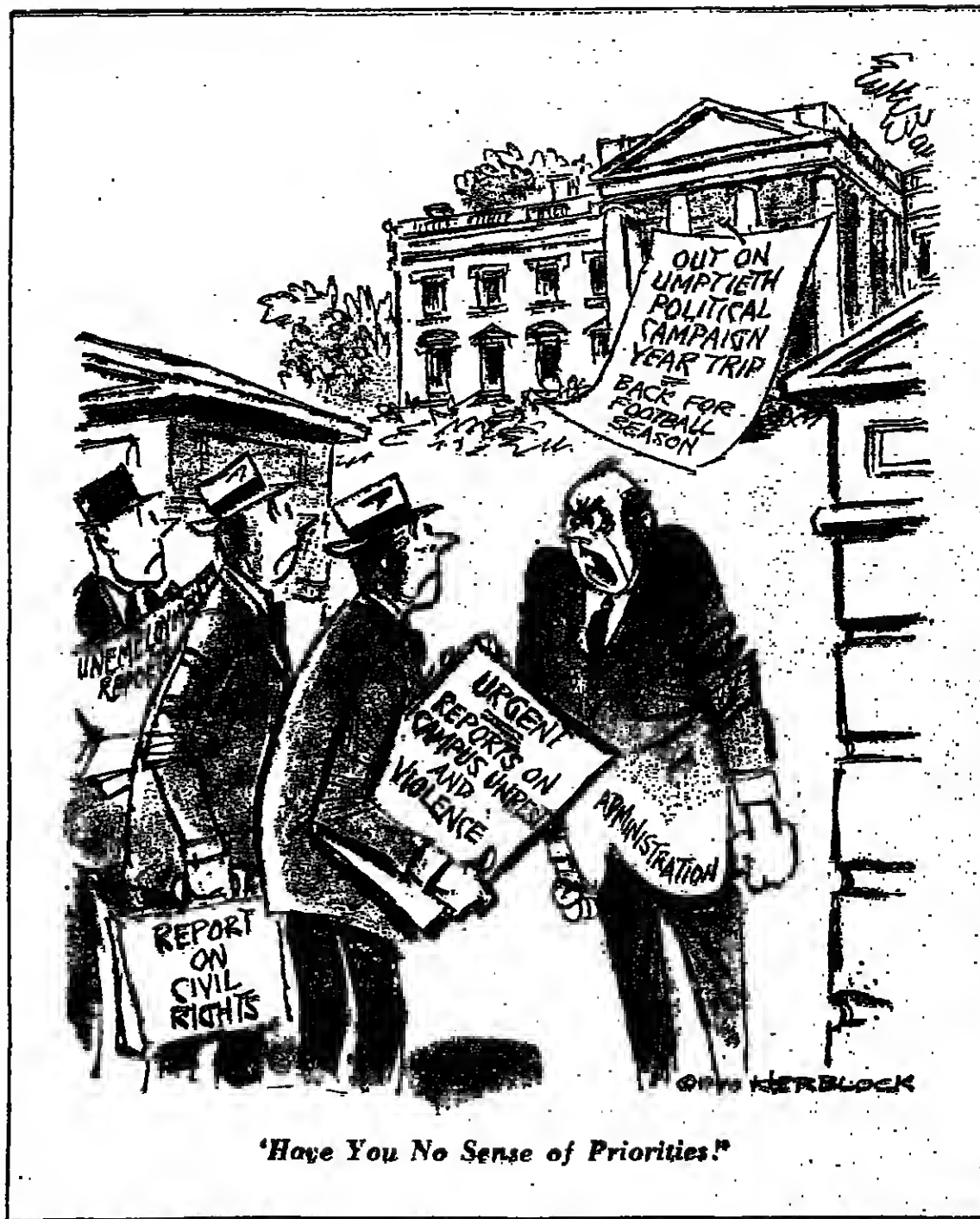
Oct. 20, 1895

PARIS—The bicycle, with its patronage by rank and fashion, has wrought and havoc among trades which formerly enjoyed a lucrative business. The bicycle trade is affecting the businesses of carriage houses and stables in Paris. However, M. Dourier of Rousseau's Carriage Builders points out: "The bicycle craze will not last. After three years it will become better for us and the bicycle will disappear. What is it, after all? It only lasts for several months of the year, it is costly, fatiguing and ruins one's clothes."

### Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 20, 1920

NEW YORK—San Johnson's days as Star of American Baseball are numbered, which his reign it is hoped that the influences which led to the 1919 World Series scandal will also die. But his elimination is likely to mean the greatest baseball war in history. Already the magnates of the eight National League clubs have met in Chicago to consider forming a single 12-team circuit in which Johnson's influence would be nil. Thus the public shall have the best possible guarantee that professional baseball will hereafter be conducted in a clean, fair manner.



'Have You No Sense of Priorities?'

## Leading With Your Chin

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The British people are beginning to learn something important about their new Conservative prime minister, and the world will know it soon enough. There is a firmness of resolution in Edward Heath, a toughness, that evidently has deep emotional roots. Once he arrives at what he deems a principle, he will stick to it with almost religious fervor. If he feels that he is being pushed around by his principles, he will bristle with resentment and renewed commitment.

Thus, as he moves to reform the trade unions and cut back at all kinds of government expenditure, the cries of pain that are being heard have less than no effect on him. He reckons that he was elected on that kind of platform, and he is literally contemptuous of the idea that he could be dissuaded by afterthoughts.

But that quality of character can be seen in two ways, depending on the issue and on one's viewpoint. It can be determination, or it can be stubbornness. Right now Heath is looking very stubborn indeed on an issue that could wound his new government and his country for no good reason at all. The issue is arms for South Africa. And the view that Heath is taking is the dominant feature of the elections this year.

The turning away of the voter here is written in the registration figures. The Democrats began the campaign year with a major drive to get out the votes. As a result, they increased their share of the state registration over 1968 by four-tenths of 1 percent. The Republicans, who did not press a drive, actually dropped in registration by about 1 percent.

And this is not because of any absence of worrisome problems crying out for political redress. The issue of drugs—perhaps the most intensely felt worry to the country—was brought home every day by such episodes as the death of singer Janis Joplin. And thanks to the Manson trial, everybody here knows about crime.

Smog is probably more visible in Los Angeles than anywhere else in the country. Thousands of workers and engineers can testify through personal experience to a fall-off in employment that is well above the national average. And it is no secret that people are being killed every day in the Vietnam war.

Accent on Nostalgia

But the candidates for major office relate hardly at all to the problems everybody perceives. Indeed, the most striking feature of the campaigns being waged in the most with-it state in the country is that they are exercises in nostalgia, throw-backs to a past that never was.

Jess Urrush, the former State Assembly leader running as Democratic candidate for governor, points out the problem of the seventies. It evokes battles fought long ago by his father, the heavyweight champion Gene Tunney. "Tunney is a fighter," it says.

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to do so over the years. Black African leaders should care less about symbolic gestures. It is true enough that no outside moralizing will make the South African government change its basic racial policy. But neither will contacts. Heath makes the crucial point, which is that symbolic matter as much to the South Africans as to the black leaders north of them. This is why they want British frigates now. They are doing fine with French arms supplies, but they want to show their people that they are internationally respectable, that they are not isolated. The question for Heath is why he should want to supply that symbolism.

Because the arguments adduced for arms sales have been so weak, some have concluded that the real reason lies in the personality of Edward Heath. Some persons present at a difficult meeting with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia last week say Heath seemed "obsessed" by the idea that the Africans were trying to push Britain around.

This week Heath is visiting the United Nations in New York. Perhaps there the United States can help save him from a temperamental folly. Secretary of State Rogers fully understands, after his African visit, the way the racial issue looks there. His counsel just could restore the balance of Heath's practical vision on the arms issue.

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## Bernard Levin From London:

The prime minister...  
trotted out the tired lie  
about economic progress in  
South Africa eventually  
compelling the abandon-  
ment of apartheid...

LONDON.—We are at present witnessing the second round of the battle over this government's desire to sell arms to South Africa. The first round took place in July, when the government announced its "intention" of doing so and then, faced with a storm of criticism and opposition at home and abroad, said that no definite decision would be taken immediately. A delegation of leaders of black African states, led by President Kaunda of Zambia, has just had a talk with Mr. Heath and a powerful straw in the wind was promptly provided by the fact that, although the meeting was private, the details were promptly leaked by the British side. Indeed, so widespread and detailed was the leaking that the Africans were left far behind, as far as the putting of their case was concerned, even when they piped with accounts of the flap-up that took place later, between Heath and Kaunda.

So that as it may, the version that was leaked took care to make Mr. Heath appear a brave and forthright defender of British traditional freedoms, pluckily standing up for Britain's interests against her critics, and of course filled throughout with a profound distaste of apartheid.

From the African side it may have seemed rather different. When I last discussed this matter here, at the time the government's "intention" was announced, I suggested a possible reason for a policy so indefensible, defended by arguments so obviously false. (Some embarrassment was caused a couple of weeks ago when a member of the government, Peter Kirk, indiscreetly admitted that the argument about the arms being needed because of the build-up of Russian ships in the Indian Ocean had no substance.) I argued that it was possible that the Conservative government had tentatively decided to "write off" black Africa as of no importance, and to maintain from now on a position of benevolent neutrality toward the racist regimes south of the Zambesi, calculating that they were going to survive far into the future.

Since then, nothing has happened to rule out the possibility, and one or two things have happened which make it rather more likely to be the correct explanation. The inescapable truth is that both sides of the deal—the South African regime and the British government—realize very well that the supply of arms is a political and moral symbol, a form imprimatur given by the British to the South African system's future. Not even a Tory government could say that it does disapprove of apartheid, and it certain that Mr. Heath does approve of it, though there is evidence at all that Sir Alec Douglas-Home, a good deal to suggest that he is entirely indifferent on the question. But there is no need for Britain to come out formally in favor of the South African regime; in international affairs gesture and symbol are weapon at least as potent as pledges of support or treaties of mutual assistance. And the supply of arms quite useless for their supposed purpose, would be a gesture, and a gesture of priceless value to the South Africans.

If it happens, a number of African states will leave the Commonwealth; others have suggested that Britain should herself be expelled from it. The Commonwealth, of course, is itself the biggest symbol of all in the field of international race relations; its ostensible purposes and advantages (for instance, in the field of trade) are no more its real reason d'être than the Russian submarines are the real reason for the supply of British arms to South Africa. And the government is no doubt gambling that the move to expel Britain will come to nothing, and that the number of states that would leave would be small enough to cause no lasting damage to the Commonwealth's structure. But the multi-racial Commonwealth, with Britain at its center is an indication that Britain knows which way the tide of history is flowing. The supply of arms to South Africa would be the signal that she has decided to bid it seas go back.

YESTERDAY IN TOMORROW-LAND

By Joseph Kraft

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Following the clue provided by the downgrading of Britain's UN representation (the Labor government put a cabinet minister at the head of the delegation), Conservatives a civil servant seems the decision to wind up the Ministry of Overseas Affairs, merge its vital functions in the Foreign Office—thus leaving in the mercies of Sir Alec Douglas-Home, on whom the South African regime clearly relies as the sympathetic figure in the British cabinet.

And now there has been a meeting at Downing Street, at the government's statement of position there. The prime minister, as we learned, insisted on the African threat to our supply line round the Cape; he insisted that Britain's record of opposition to tyranny was second none; he trotted out the tired lie about economic progress in South Africa eventually compelling the abandonment of apartheid.

So that as it may, the version that was leaked took care to make Mr. Heath appear a brave and forthright defender of British traditional freedoms, pluckily standing up for Britain's interests against her critics, and of course filled throughout with a profound distaste of apartheid.

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## EEC Fishery Pact Passes Despite Candidates' Plea

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 19 (AP).—Despite protests by Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland, the Common Market's Council of Agriculture Ministers approved today a common EEC fisheries policy which will go into effect Jan. 1, 1971.

All four candidate members claimed a voice in shaping the new EEC policy.

Overcoming a final obstacle—the introduction of floor prices for certain canned and fresh fish—the council instructed the EEC Executive Commission to discuss this problem with the countries involved.

Most of the candidates' pleas were rejected. The EEC will set a 20 to 24 percent duty. Despite the high tariff, these countries are able to offer their products at very competitive prices.

The European farm fund will pay \$7.56 million annually to support the fisheries policy.

Uniform fishing rights in community territorial waters will mean France, which, to protect the vulnerable British industry, can keep a three-mile territorial limit in force against other community members for a maximum of five years.

This would also apply to fishermen in northern Norway, a Common Market spokesman said.

All four candidates for membership had asked the EEC not to take definite decisions until they were consulted. Common Market diplomats said the policy will have to be re-negotiated with the four candidates.

The Norwegian 1968 fish landings totalled 2.8 million tons compared with only 2.3 million tons for the whole EEC. Britain, Ireland and Denmark had a 1968 catch of 2.6 million tons.

The EEC fisheries policy is based on five principles:

## Nixon Aides See Larger Budget Deficit

McCracken: Surplus Not Always Best Thing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The probable size of President Nixon's budget deficit, a political hot potato in this election year, drew comments from three leading administration officials yesterday and today.

Paul McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, suggested today that a deficit could be useful in pumping life into a sluggish economy.

In a speech to the Detroit Economic Club, which was made available here, he said: "There are times when the budget ought not to be balanced."

The CEA chairman cautioned, however, that this "compensatory fiscal principle" does not mean that deficit spending should become a permanent part of administration policy.

House Democratic leaders last week predicted that the fiscal 1971 budget deficit could run to between \$12 and \$20 billion.

Budget Director

Meanwhile, Budget Director George Shultz told a businessmen's meeting in Hot Springs, Va., that the official estimate for a \$12 billion deficit in the year ending next June 30 is no longer ideal.

However, he said it is not possible to estimate the likely extent of the deficit at this stage given the unresolved state of a number of spending bills still before Congress.

A third official predicted over the weekend that the next Congress would be in a "spending mood" and "it would not be unreasonable to expect a \$15 billion deficit."

The prediction came from Under Secretary of Labor George H. Hildebrand, during a speech at the University of California at Los Angeles.

While predicting substantial spending increases by the federal government, he declined to estimate any exact amounts, other than to suggest that they could result in the \$15 billion budget deficit.

Mr. Hildebrand said the increased spending by Congress would be designed to stimulate the economy, but since this could also result in the inflation spiral, of course the administration is not encouraging this. I am just stating what I believe to be the facts.

Payments Outlook

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The U.S. balance of payments, as measured by the dollars held by foreign central banks—the so-called "official settlements balance"—will show a "substantial deficit" this year, U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury Paul A. Volcker said today.

This accounting method produced a \$2.7 billion surplus in 1969. The deficit for the first half of this year is estimated to have totalled \$5 billion, although Mr. Volcker would not publicly quote a figure.

The turnaround is due in large part to a massive unwinding of Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks.

The liquidity basis, which measures all changes in U.S. liabilities to foreigners, will show an improvement over last year's \$7.1 billion deficit, Mr. Volcker said.

Credit for the goods to the U.S. trade surplus, which is running about 12 percent ahead of last year's figures.

Mr. Volcker and other U.S. officials are attending a two-day meeting under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

## Business Chides Nixon on Inflation

By Eileen Shanahan  
HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 19 (NYT).—A group of the nation's leading corporation executives are proposing that the federal government embark on some new policies aimed at holding down wage increases and improving the productivity of certain groups of workers.

They said they thought that the government's current economic policies were correct, but that, by themselves, the policies would not bring inflation down to an acceptable rate.

The executives arrived at these conclusions in a week-end discussion here attended by several top economic policy officials of the Nixon administration. They will report their views to President Nixon.

The businessmen, most of whom are heads of the nation's largest corporations, are members of the Business Council, which has been holding its fall meeting here.

The executives stressed that they were not talking about wage and price controls or even a revival of government "guidance" for noninflationary wage and price behavior.

These are "definitely out," according to Fred J. Borch, board chairman of General Electric and chairman of the Business Council.

The problem, as stated by Donald C. Burnham, board chairman of Westinghouse Electric, is that "wages are going up

so much more than productivity" that the per-unit costs of production are rising.

For that reason, he said, "we are going to have to be pushing to try to get increased prices."

We think there will be continuing price increases."

The executives were particularly concerned with what Mr. Burnham called "exorbitant" increases in the wages of construction workers, which spill over into other areas of the economy.

Mr. Burnham said that Ellison L. Hazard, chairman and president of Continental Can, had reported at closed-door sessions that plumbers, electricians and other construction union members who came into industrial plants were making \$2.70 to \$4 an hour more than the regular employees. That "creates pressure" for wage increases in industry, he said.

Mr. Burnham mentioned such steps as "opening up hiring" not only to members of minority races but "to whom you don't have to have that union card," the elimination of restrictions on what types of jobs different construction crafts may perform, and the termination of restrictions on prefabrication and off-site construction.

Service Industries

As for productivity, Mr. Burnham mentioned the service industries in particular—medical care, haircuts and hair-setting, cleaning and laundry, and auto and other repairs.

Mr. Burnham and the other executives want the government to "put money into research and development to study procedures for wider improvement in productivity" in service industries.

Mr. Burnham said that productivity in agriculture had gone up 6 percent a year for many years, which is nearly double the long-term rate for the economy as a whole, and he said this had happened because the government has really pushed this for 100 years, starting way back with the land-grant colleges.

Mr. Borch said that he did not know exactly what the government should be doing to narrow the gap between the rate of wage increases and the rate of productivity advance.

But, he said, "Our theory of the case is that if the government must accept our ideas, that there is a problem. If they do accept it, they have the ingenuity to devise a solution."

Paul W. McCracken, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, said that there is a problem, but that he did not think it was quite as bad as the businessmen did. He pointed to recent increases in productivity gains and to "moderation" of the size of wage increases in new union contracts.

Mr. McCracken also said he had been surprised that the businessmen executives had "focused so nearly exclusively" on the issue of labor costs.

## Prices on Wall Street Sag Along With Morale

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (NYT).—Investors added up their worries yesterday and apparently found the total burden a little too much to carry comfortably.

As a result, popular indicators on the New York Stock Exchange sagged along with morale.

One of the few compensating comforts, analysts said, was the corresponding decline in trading volume. This showed no rush on the part of investors to unload stocks, but rather a disinclination to buy.

Turnover on the Big Board slipped to 8.89 million shares from Friday's 11.3 million shares.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, after dropping 4 1/2 on Friday, drifted down steadily to finish at 758.50 with a loss of 6.85.

GM Strike Main Worry

Perhaps the main worry confronting the market is the spreading impact of the strike by the United Automobile Workers against General Motors, a shut-down entering its sixth week.

General Motors, the nation's largest manufacturer, displayed pronounced weakness itself, down 2 1/2 to 70 5/8.

Chrysler, the second most active issue, slipped 1 1/2 to 24.

Federal National Mortgage Association, the most active issue, declined 3 1/2 to 48 1/2 in further weakness after reporting last week a sharp decline in September quarter profits.

Glamour stocks fared rather poorly. The Big Board is scheduled to report short-interest figures after the close of trading tomorrow. The recent lackluster performance of glamour leads some analysts to believe that total figures for the month could reveal a decline.

International Business Machines tumbled 5 1/4 to 234 1/2. American Research & Development fell 3 1/2 to 54 3/4.

Natomes, the third most heavily

traded issue, dropped 2 1/8 to 46 3/4, after losing 4 1/2 last week.

University Computing retreated 1 5/8 to 27.

Only one of the 15 most active issues managed to close with a gain: Pfizer, up 3/8 to 34 5/8.

Oil, a source of strength in last week's market, joined the roster of losing groups today. Dropping more than a point each were Texaco, Atlantic Richfield, Kerr-McGee, Amoco Oil, Getty Oil and Standard Oil (New Jersey).

Among the blue chips, Eastman Kodak gave up 1 1/2 to 66 1/4 and United Aircraft fell 1 1/4 to 41 1/2.

Bush Universal, the best percentage gainer, rose 1 1/2 to 12 1/2.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished lower in light trading. The index lost .023 to 21.18.

## Goodbody's Plans To Merge With Fund Cancelled

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (NYT).—Goodbody & Co., one of the largest U.S. brokerage houses, and Shareholders Capital Corp., a mutual fund organization, have called off plans to merge, giving no explanation.

Goodbody disclosed that it was holding conversations with Utilities and Industries Corp., a holding company, with Utilities to make an investment in the brokerage concern and its representatives to become partners and officers of Goodbody.

A Wall Street source with high-level knowledge of the situation said the Goodbody-Shareholders deal fell through when Ernst & Ernst, accountants, confirmed that Goodbody's net capital position was lower than had been anticipated.

Goodbody said today an agreement is being prepared for a \$30 million financing: \$15 million from Utilities and Industries, \$5 million from a UI-designated entity, and \$10 million from present partners.

Reuters reports.

The merger announcement had prompted a great deal of controversy on Wall Street, since it would have provided the first membership on the New York Stock Exchange for a mutual fund organization.

## Occidental Apparent Winner Of Venezuelan Oil Contracts

By Kim Foad

CARACAS, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Occidental, the renegade Los Angeles oil firm that upset industry giants in Libya, appears to have captured at least three of the five blocks in the whole EEC, Britain, Ireland and Denmark had a 1968 catch of 2.6 million tons.

The EEC fisheries policy is based on five principles:

Occidental, the tiny southern California oil firm that became a conglomerate giant in the late 1960s under business wizard Armand Hammer reportedly placed a blanket offer on all five blocks.

In Los Angeles today, Occy could not confirm it has won the Venezuelan contracts. But Mr. Hammer said, "We have received indications that our efforts... to comply with the aspirations of the Venezuelan government have been well received." Reuters reports.

Under Mr. Hammer's command, Occy went for broke in Libya against industry giants and won major concessions through its unorthodox offers. But this year by Libyan demands for higher taxes, Occy last month came to terms. Other major companies reluctant to follow its lead.

The area, described by one oilman as being "at best, a 50-50 proposition," is nevertheless believed to hold well over a billion barrels of high-grade oil.

Companies whose Venezuelan offers were apparently not acceptable included Esso, Gulf, Texaco, Sinclair, Pan American (Standard

of Indiana), Sun, Amerasia Hess, AGIP-Phillips and a group of European oil companies.

A definitive choice on the bids is expected within the next two months.

The extremely stiff terms demanded by the new system of service contracts apparently eliminated most of the firms. Companies are being allowed to exploit the areas awarded for a period of 20 years, during which they must not only pay high income taxes and royalties, but also signature and production bonuses as well as share any profits over 12 U.S. cents a barrel.

The new system is aimed at replacing the concessions system under which Venezuela has become the world's major net exporter of crude oil, producing almost 3.7 million barrels daily and earning about \$1.2 billion a year.

BP North Sea Oil Find Tested

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—British Petroleum Ltd. said today it completed testing of its North Sea find 110 miles off the Scottish coast. At a depth of 11,231 feet, it produced "sweet" non-sulphurous oil of 37 degrees gravity at a rate of about 4,700 barrels a day.

Further testing will have to be done, however, before the commercial significance of the discovery can be assessed, BP said.

## Stock Exchanges Urge Fund Curbs

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP).—The International Federation of Stock Exchanges is urging governments to impose tighter controls over mutual funds and similar investment organizations.

The federation, representing exchanges in 16 major countries across the globe, met here and published an appeal yesterday which, while naming no specific governments, urged official action to enforce more disclosures by funds, it said.

"If damage to confidence in the capital markets is to be avoided it is impossible to be satisfied with the present situation."

The federation called for a limitation of management charges, prohibition of acceptance to underwrite otherwise than by letter, a clear definition of portfolio policy, quarterly publication of the investment portfolio, and full disclosure every quarter of all transactions in which the management or its associates have an interest.

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## Chrysler, Du Pont Earnings Decline

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—Chrysler Corp., first of the big U.S. automakers to report, said today that third-quarter earnings had been slashed to less than one-third of the 1969 quarter's total.

These results, coupled with a massive \$30 million loss in the second quarter, put the company in the red for the first nine months of the year.

Chrysler chairman Lynn Townsend said today that the decline in earnings was due to "adverse conditions" in foreign operations, including not only rising

costs but also "economic, credit and price controls."

British, Spanish and Brazilian units are all losing money, Mr. Townsend reported.

On the at least somewhat brighter domestic scene, Chrysler noted that while industry-wide sales fell 10.7 percent in the first nine months of the year, Chrysler's slipped only 8.7 percent. The firm's share of the U.S. auto market rose to 17.4 percent from 17.0 percent in the first nine months of 1969.

Chrysler Corp.

Third Quarter 1970 1969  
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Profits (millions)... 1.10 3.80  
Per Share... 0.02 0.07

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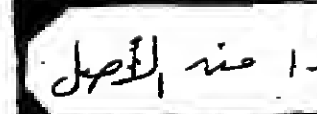
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55																																													

7%	7.4	6.8	6.9	-0.6	9	Sabanner Indus	15	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%	Charan In
3	13	13	13	-0.4	11%	BarbLyn 16p	3	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	1%	Cheft Gas
7%	7.6	7.2K	7.15	-0.4	17%	Barnes Eng	3	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	1%	Chlrm 1.4

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Source | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| Source | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| Source | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| Source | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| Source | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| Source | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 8  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |

[illegible]

84%	2700 Upp Can	2.05	1.94	2.00	—05	Asahi Glas.,	140	Match E. Ind.
84%	3000 W Mines	3.25	3.80	3.80	—05	Can. Camb.	388	Marshall & Co.
84%	700 Willy	1.33	1.22	1.33	—	Dai. Nap. Print.	205	Matsu & Hyatt
84%	5200 Yk	5.00	4.99	4.99	—10	Can. Camb.	205	Matsu & Hyatt
84%	OILS GA5					Phil. Photo.	4482	Mitsui Tokai
84%	5450 Alminex	5.75	5.35	5.50	—15	Hayabusa E.	1276	Nippon Elec.
84%	40870 B P Oil	5.85	4.65	4.95	—25			

[illegible][illegible]

2.40	Tokyo (n)	158.24	154.93	185.70	148.51
16.50	Tokyo (o)	2133.03	2114.21	2534.45	1929.64
1.26	Zurich	311.7	312.0	355.0	267.9

[illegible][illegible]

1.91	-.04	Lambert...	1,435
1.08	-.10	Petr. Ind.	2,840
2.43	-.25	P.H. Govarts	1,485
2.95	+ .05	Soc. Générale	12,880
6.70	-.05	Un. Miniere	1,815
.51	-.01		

Düsseldorf			
AEG	174.80		

Paris			
APL (Liquide)	285		
Beghin	173.50		
BNCI	12.85		
Can Pacific	347.55		
C.G.F.	420		
C.S.F.	139.70		

[illegible]

71	79	BerclayBank	70/3	SUEZ Cie...	327	fund (no sales charges) which means all your capital begins earning immediately on fully paid plans.
72	77 1/2	SeecomaGr	44/7 1/2	Thomson	132	
73	75	Swelb...	42/5	Sigla-Ku...	196.30	
74	96	Brit.Arma...	117 1/2	Young &...	196.30	
75	95	Brit.Cogex...	117 1/2	Young &...	196.30	
76	84	Brit.Petro...	85/			
77 1/2	80 1/2	Brit.LeyM...	61/6	Zurich		

135	137	Chartered	61/3	AC Fischer	775
136	138	Courtside	23 1/2	Brown Boveri	1,576
137	139	Delta	2 1/2	Chemical Bank	1,000
138	140	Dagerman	2 1/2	Elk/Wertl	2,150
139	141	DeBeers Def.	4/6	Hoff-Roche	160,000
140	142	Dynalene	2 1/2	Imperial	1,475
141	143	East Rec.	55 1/2	Mail bear.	1,450
142	144	Equity	24 1/2	Metam.	1,630
143	145	Exxon	31 1/2	Soda	133.30
144	146	First Ind.	132 1/2	Subur.	3,725
145	147	General	22 1/2	Union Carb.	1,000
146	148	Gold	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
147	149	Harbor	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
148	150	Highway	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
149	151	Indus. & Com.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
150	152	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
151	153	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
152	154	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
153	155	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
154	156	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
155	157	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
156	158	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
157	159	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
158	160	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
159	161	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
160	162	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
161	163	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
162	164	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
163	165	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
164	166	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
165	167	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
166	168	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
167	169	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
168	170	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
169	171	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
170	172	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
171	173	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
172	174	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
173	175	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
174	176	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
175	177	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
176	178	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
177	179	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
178	180	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
179	181	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
180	182	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
181	183	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
182	184	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
183	185	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
184	186	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
185	187	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
186	188	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
187	189	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
188	190	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
189	191	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
190	192	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
191	193	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
192	194	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000
193	195	Int'l. & Natl.	10 1/2	W. Union	1,000

9310	940	<p>8000 Zurich, Switzerland</p> <p>Enclosed is \$ _____ to open a  account. (Make check payable to United  Credit Fund)</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____</p> <p>Country _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Send FREE Financial Newsletter</p>
9311	941	
9312	942	
9313	943	
9314	944	
9315	945	
9316	946	
9317	947	
9318	948	
9319	949	
9320	950	<p>8000 Zurich, Switzerland</p> <p>Enclosed is \$ _____ to open a  account. (Make check payable to United  Credit Fund)</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____</p> <p>Country _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Send FREE Financial Newsletter</p>
9321	951	
9322	952	
9323	953	
9324	954	
9325	955	
9326	956	
9327	957	
9328	958	
9329	959	
9330	960	<p>8000 Zurich, Switzerland</p> <p>Enclosed is \$ _____ to open a  account. (Make check payable to United  Credit Fund)</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____</p> <p>Country _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Send FREE Financial Newsletter</p>
9331	961	
9332	962	
9333	963	
9334	964	
9335	965	
9336	966	
9337	967	
9338	968	
9339	969	
9340	970	<p>8000 Zurich, Switzerland</p> <p>Enclosed is \$ _____ to open a  account. (Make check payable to United  Credit Fund)</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____</p> <p>Country _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Send FREE Financial Newsletter</p>
9341	971	
9342	972	
9343	973	
9344	974	
9345	975	
9346	976	
9347	977	
9348	978	
9349	979	
9350	980	<p>8000 Zurich, Switzerland</p> <p>Enclosed is \$ _____ to open a  account. (Make check payable to United  Credit Fund)</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____</p> <p>Country _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Send FREE Financial Newsletter</p>
9351	981	
9352	982	
9353	983	
9354	984	
9355	985	
9356	986	
9357	987	
9358	988	
9359	989	
9360	990	<p>8000 Zurich, Switzerland</p> <p>Enclosed is \$ _____ to open a  account. (Make check payable to United  Credit Fund)</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____</p> <p>Country _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Send FREE Financial Newsletter</p>
9361	991	
9362	992	
9363	993	
9364	994	
9365	995	
9366	996	
9367	997	
9368	998	
9369	999	

Long Conv. ☐ **BROOKLYN F.O.A.** ☐ **S&P UGF Prospective**  
 7 86.48 93.75 **Stocks - Eurobonds - Eurodeposits**

06.51 99.751



هكذا عند الأصل

[illegible]

**October 16, 1970**

## 8<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>% Sinking Fund Debentures due October 15, 1995

<b>The First Boston Corporation</b>	<b>Goldman, Sachs &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Kuhn, Loeb &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &amp; Smith</b> <i>Incorporated</i>		<b>Salomon Brothers</b>
<b>Blyth &amp; Co., Inc.</b>	<b>Drexel Harriman Ripley</b> <i>Incorporated</i>	<b>duPont Glore Forgan</b> <i>Incorporated</i>
<b>Eastman Dillon, Union Securities &amp; Co.</b>		<b>Halsey, Stuart &amp; Co. Inc.</b>
<b>Hornblower &amp; Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes</b>		<b>Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co.</b> <i>Incorporated</i>
<b>Lazard Frères &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Lehman Brothers</b>	<b>Loeb, Rhoades &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Paine, Webber, Jackson &amp; Curtis</b>	<b>Reynolds &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Smith, Barney &amp; Co.</b> <i>Incorporated</i>
<b>Stone &amp; Webster Securities Corporation</b>	<b>G. H. Walker &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Wertheim &amp; Co.</b>
<b>White, Weld &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Dean Witter &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Bache &amp; Co.</b>
		<b>Paribas Corporation</b>

**October 7, 1970**

### 6½% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1995

*The Debentures are convertible at any time prior to maturity, unless previously redeemed, into Common Stock at the conversion price of \$46.50 per share, subject to adjustment in certain events.*

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.    Kuha, Loeb & Co.    Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith    Salomon Brothers  
Blyth & Co., Inc.    duPont Glace Forgan    Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.  
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## Jurgensen Duels Raiders' Lamonica

## Redskins Have Passing Game

By Dave Brady

PALO ALTO, Calif., Oct. 19 (WP)—The plights of the Washington Redskins under the siege of a long-range bombing attack by the Raiders in Oakland's Coliseum will provide the drama for this week's Monday night National Football League special.

It will be the first regular-season game for the Redskins against a team from the former American Football League and they will play more in the next two weeks in a schedule that will have kept them on the road for five of their last seven contests.

Because hardly anyone believes that the Raiders have slipped as much as their 1-2-1 record might suggest, they will be six-point favorites over the Redskins, despite the 31-17 licking Washington gave previously unbeaten Detroit last week.

The Raiders began to get untracked the same day by erupting for 519 yards in total offense in shattering the unbeaten record of the Denver Broncos, 35-23.

It was an afternoon in which the leading passers of 1969, Sonny Jurgensen in the old NFL and Daryls Lamonica in the AFL,

were showing to advantage in the new National and American Conferences.

Jurgensen threw three touchdown passes while Larry Brown ran for 101 yards for Washington. Lamonica threw four touchdowns and set up another with a 51-yard completion in Oakland.

Both teams suffered injuries at critical positions. At right guard, the Redskins' Paul Leavay with a knee injury after he proved an adequate replacement for Vince Promuto by handling Alex Karras of the Lions. Veteran Roy Schmidt will start in place of Leavay but it is too much to expect such continuing above-par performances at the position.

Neither Leavay nor Promuto suited up for practice yesterday. Center John Didion did not participate in the drills because of an infected knee. Jerry Smith again was missing because of a military obligation.

The Raiders lost right cornerback Willie Brown, thrown a shoulder injury. If Brown is not the best in the league, he is certainly among the most daring, playing right on top of receivers. He would have faced the Redskins split end, Charley Taylor.

But as "luck" would have it with a team possessing such depth, Kent McCloghlin, a mauling Redskins draft pick, came off the injury list as Brown went on it. McCloghlin is credited with popularizing bump-and-run pass defenses in the AFL.

## Colts' Preparation for Jets Included Film of Super Bowl

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (NYT)—To a man, the Baltimore Colts denied yesterday that their first visit to Shea Stadium was a crusade aimed at revenge. Nobody made any speeches, announcements or pep talks before the Colts beat the Jets, 29-22. What happened in the Super Bowl on Jan. 12, 1969, was past "spilled milk," said John Thilges.

But on Saturday morning, before the Colts left Memorial Stadium in Baltimore for New York and their return match with the Jets, the players were gathered by coach John McCafferty. Without comment, he ran off the film of that memorable game, with Joe Namath leading the underdog Jets to a 16-7 upset over the Colts.

"He didn't stop the film for any individual plays, and he didn't make any comments," said Subba Smith, who spent another afternoon yesterday studying off Dave Herman, who was there in Miami that day. "He just showed us the whole film."

"I didn't want to see it. I nearly got sick. But you can't replay it or run it off backward or anything. Once I was on the field, I personally forgot about the Super Bowl. But we knew what we had to do."

"It was the first time I ever had seen the Super Bowl movie," said Fred Miller, the 30-year-old defensive tackle, who manned the line with Smith on that day 23 months ago. We hadn't expected to see it. The coach ran off some film strips of recent Jet games, then threw in the whole Super Bowl reel.

"Sort of a double feature, you might say. A little extra added attraction. Nobody enjoyed it very much."

"I saw the game on television originally," said Sam Havrilak, a 23-year-old running back from Bucknell. "I was a senior in college and watched at the Sigma Chi Fraternity house. I had no idea I'd be drafted by the Colts and no idea I'd be playing in the same backfield today with John Unitas against the Jets."

"Nobody went around last week making speeches about the Super Bowl, and nobody said anything after the film was shown. I'm sure it was a factor in our emotional approach to the game—certainly, but not overtly."

"The Super Bowl that's all we heard for the last two seasons," said McCafferty, who was an assistant to coach Don Shula then. "Some of our guys had never seen the film. So I thought it would serve two purposes to run it off: tactical, because the Jets use pretty much the same defense now, and psychological, because the film hurts."

"It made me sick to watch it, too. Nobody reacted to it, at least not loud. But I expected it to have an impact, and it did."

"I didn't relate personally to the Super Bowl game," said Unitas, who played only part of that long afternoon, but who played all of the encore at quarterback yesterday. "If you live in the past that way, you make mistakes. I know one thing: Joe Namath's no different from what he was in the Super Bowl."

Despite all the disclaimers, as the Colts crowded out of their locker room for the return match, somebody in the pack yelled out: "Remember two years ago."

Over in the Jets locker room, where people could not recapture the past, either, there were memories of a more fleeting sort. Over the bulletin board, somebody had hung a sign reading: "You vets all remember how sweet it was."

## The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Phoenix, Ariz., Stan Smith turned back Jim Osborne, 4-6, 6-7, 6-1, to capture the \$25,000 Thunderbird Open tennis tournament in a consolation match. Barry MacKay won a 7-5, 6-3 victory over Bob Carmichael.

AUTO RACING—At Vienna, a Stino Lemphorn of Finland, driving a Lancia Fulvia, was the winner of the 1,000-mile, 1,000-motor rally in two days of tough driving over a 1,400-kilometer course.

SKI JUMPING—At Meiringen, Germany, Gilbert Perrot of France won an international ski jumping meet on plastic mats with an impressive 210.0 points for 18.5 and 50-meter jumps.

SHOOTING—At Phoenix, Ariz., Russian shooters won two gold medals and the American team won one in the 40th world shooting championships opened. All competition was in the air pistol, shot from ten meters. Russia took first place in team shooting in both the open and ladies' competition. America's Steve Carroll, an army major, won an individual gold medal in the women's stock, Hungary's Kornel

## Low Head Gains In Spanish Open; Cox Is Winner

By H. H. H. H.

BARCELONA, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Low head: Australia's former Wimbledon champion, won his first-round match in the inaugural Spanish Open tennis championships here today.

Head, Wimbledon champion in 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 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